1023

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BOSTON: PRINTED BY JOHN GILL, IN QUEEN-STREET.

LONDON.

A correspondent at the Hague has favoured us with the following remarkable speech of the Sieur JOHAN THEODOR VANDER CAPELIEN, *Deputy for the province of Over Yessel, delivered in the full Assembly of the States General on the question,* "Whether his Britannic Majesty's request concerning the Scotish Brigades in the service of the republic be granted?"

HIGH MIGHTY SIRS!

THE request of a neighbouring power to be supplied with our troops, is, for a republic like ours, and in the situation too in which Europe actually is, a matter of so great importance, that I shall deliver to you my opinion on the subject in writing.

"To supply a foreign power with troops, to get herself out of the difficulties in which she is engaged in, in one word, this—to take a decisive part in the quarrel, to be exposed to the greatest danger, which could not have been foreseen at the beginning, and yet is the necessary consequence of the first step.

Our republic, Sirs, must subsist and be nourished by peace alone; but alas! we have hitherto been fond of ruinous wars. Our republic can flourish by commerce and agriculture only, yet neither of these articles have met with sufficient encouragement because we have been busy with wars and misled by undue influence and the blind zeal of others: Nay, we have even put ourselves in the utmost state of infirmity for the sake of others; in which infirm situation I insist we still are, and never shall get the better of it, unless we adopt quite contrary measures, namely, by observing a strict neutrality in the strictest sense in every quarrel that may arise in Europe; and every plan proposed to your High Mightinesses, plausible however it might be, must be essayed upon the touch-stone.

"The subject under deliberation is of the very kind highly deserving to be thus essayed. Your High Mightinesses will therefore permit me to deliver my thoughts on a subject, so clearly connected with the welfare of my country, with the spirit and becoming liberty of a Dutchman! My call is to speak out, and I do consider silence as a heinous crime, when office and duty prompt to speak!

"The flame which has of late broke out in America may easily set all Europe in a blaze; the fire is laid long enough through all Europe, and the least spark will kindle it, and cause a most violent conflagration—The moment you distinguish yourselves by supplying Great Britain with troops against America, depend on it other powers will supply America with troops, and you will be considered an active party in the quarrel.

"We have actually contributed to the superiority of Great-Britain, nay, sacrificed almost our all, without any national advantage, or any reward whatsoever that could excuse it, by which the former balance of Europe (which was settled by whole rivers and streams of blood) was totally destroyed; so that the British flag now exercises the most awful sway in all the seas, more than any nation or empire ever did.

"Can you possibly imagine this superiority and exalted state of Great-Britain, to which I say, we have so much contributed is looked upon by the House of Bourbon with an indifferent eye? Or can it be a matter of indifference to any nation who has the interest, liberty, and commerce of Europe at heart?

"It is far more than probable that the House of Bourbon carefully watches the opportunity to strike a sure and mortal blow. You are now about acting against America; the success of war lies in chance, and what can be the consequence? This alone, that we shall find ourselves once more involved in a grievous war with one of our most dread and powerful neighbours; a neighbour, who, according to the mutual interests of commerce, is to be considered as our natural friend, and whose interest it is, that a Republic like ours, flourishing by neutrality, commerce, and navigation, do exist, and have a strong fleet meerly to protect her commerce in a time of foreign wars, in order to support that union which subsists between us and our neighbours, without interruption by any war whatever.

"Having hinted on one hand the dangerous consequence to which we expose ourselves, by taking an active part against America, let us on the other hand weigh what advantages we can promise ourselves from it; and pray what advantages have we ever had from our alliances with Great-Britain? What reward and compensation has our republik received for the numerous services and assistances we hitherto so generously afforded to Great-Britain?

"At the conclusion of the succession war, tho' so ruinous and destructive to us, Great-Britain obtained not only the extensive dominion of America, but also Gibraltar and Minorca, or not less than the key of the whole Medit rranean; but what, I say again, did we get by it? Alas! an exhausted treasury, a ruined commerce, and slaughter'd sons! Nothing more is granted to us by sea, but what the general law of nations affords; nay, we are denied several privileges which we should enjoy, according to the treaties of commerce which we, on our side, always so religiously observed. Our vessels are daily examined and confiscated in the open sea; whole cargoes are taken and declared contraband, though they are not so, were the treaties of commerce to be duly observed; and in short we are treated as if we were not a free people.

"But supposing the above grievances are removed, and the immense sums of money which from time to time our merchants have been deprived of in the open seas, are restored to us: Supposing we are allowed exclusive privileges, nay, I will say, supposing we should have the fairest prospect by complying with the present request of Great Britain, are we justified to take an active part on the present occasion? Remember, that troops of our states are to act, and be made use of to quell that which some are pleased to call *a rebellion of the colonies of* AMERICA. I am bold to declare, that for an expedition of that kind Janissaries, and not troops of a free state should be employed. How detestable is the war between mother and daughters! so detestable it appears even to the eyes of savage Indians, that they actually refuse to take part in it; but enormous, how heinous would it still more be, if *a free people* should attempt it! I say a free people, but when I consider that very free people themselves were once fettered with the heaviest chains of slavery, bore the name of REBELS, and made themselves free with sword in hand. (1)

"The very idea of employing our troops against America in my opinion, is detestable in the highest degree. I take the Americans to be deserving of universal esteem; they are brave; they took up arms in defence of their rights, rights, (3) which they as men received from God himself, and not from the legislative power of Great-Britain; and these rights they now defend with a becoming godlike and intripid spirit; (4) and their cause I hope will stir up all other nations and people, whose liberty is hurt, and who luckily have strength to resist oppression, to imitate the example of the brave Americans, to maintain or regain their liberty.

"I conclude with insisting, that giving troops of our republic to serve against America, is repugnant with the interest of our Republic at large, and with that of my Province in particular, and must provoke and offend the people of whom we expect no harm; and so his Britannic Majesty's request can for this time not be complied with." (Signed)

JOHAN THEODOR VANDER CAPELEN.

Entered in the Journals of Over-Yssel, Dec. 16, 1775.

Just Published,

And now selling by JOHN GILL, *in Queen-Street,*

THE FALL OF

BRITISH TYRANNY,

OR,

AMERICAN LIBERTY TRIUMPHANT.

THE FIRST CAMPAIGN.

A TRAGI-COMEDY, *of Five Acts, containing twenty six Scenes, among which are the following, viz.*

A pleasing scene between Roger *and* Dick, *two Shepherds near Lexington.*

Clarissa, &c. A very moving scene on the death of Doctor Warren, &c. in a chamber near Boston, the morning after the battle at Bunker's-Hill.

A humorous scene between the Boatswain and a Sailor on board a man of war, near Norfolk in Virginia.

Two very laughable scenes between the Boatswain, two Sailors, and the Cook, exhibiting specimens of seafaring oratory, and peculiar eloquence of those sons of Neptune touching Tories, Convicts and Black Regulars; and between Lord Kidnapper *and the Boatswain*

A very black scene between Lord Kidnapper *and Major* Cudgio.

A religious scene between Lord Kidnapper, *Chaplain and the Captain.*

A scene, the Lord Mayor, &c. going to St. James's with the Address.

A droll scene, a council of war in Boston, between Lord Bolton, *Admiral* Tumbletone, Elbow-Room, *Mr.* Caper, *General* Clinton, *and Earl* Piercy.

A diverting scene between a Whig *and a* Tory.

A spirited scene between General Prescot, *and Colonel* Allen.

A shocking scene, a dungeon, between Colonel Allen and an officer of the guard.

Two affecting scenes in Boston, after the flight of the Regulars from Lexington, between Lord Bolton, *messenger, and officers of the guard.*

A patriotic scene in the camp at Cambridge, between the Generals Washington, Lee *and* Putnam, *&c. &c.*

With a dedication, preface, address of the Goddess of Liberty to the Congress, dramatis personæ, prologue, epilogue, and a song in praise of King Tammany, the American Saint.

A truly dramatic performance, interspersed with wit, humour, burlesque, and serious matter, which cannot fail of affording abundant entertainment to readers of every disposition — (6)

Just published,

And to be sold by the PRINTER hereof,

The Dominion of Providence over the Passions of Men.

A

SERMON

PREACHED at PRINCETOWN, on the 17th of *May* 1776. Being the General Fast appointed by the CONGRESS through the UNITED COLONIES. To which is added, an address to the NATIVES of SCOTLAND residing in AMERICA. Dedicated to the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; PRESIDENT of the CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

By JOHN WITHERSPOON, D. D.

(6) President of the College of New-Jersey.

TO BE SOLD

A Quantity of choice *Weymouth* Cheese.

Inquire of J. GILL.

(3) See Our rights, pa. 1089, 1228. (4) See indexes, under Army of the United Colonies, & Naval affairs. (5) See list of Grievances, pa. 791. (6) pa. 100, 2, with the references (6) see pa. 1013, with the

8 see index, under Troops British Men of war & Army of the United Colonies, Naval Affairs, & France.

(1) see Declaration of independency, pa. 791. & index, under Army of the United Colonies & Naval affairs. & see index, under Army, British. (1) see Holland, pa. 799.

(2) see index under Army of the Unit. Colonies, & list of Grievances, pa. 791.

(10) see Stamp Act, in dex. vol. 1, under that head. (11) see declaring Act pa. 524: & see Act pa. 795, vol. 1. & see pa. 1019. (12) see list of officers, under the head Commissioners, pa. 82, vol. 2. (15) pa. 1017. (13) see indexes, under Troops, & Standing Army. (14) see index, under Army of the United Colonies. (16) 160, 164,

Copy of a letter from a Gentleman in the country to his friend in Boston.

SIR,

YOUR's of the 5th of this month, I have received, taking the liberty you allowed me to make public your sentiments relative to the late conference between Lord Howe, and the Continental Congress, in hopes they might be of some service.

To me it is a matter of wonder, that his Lordship should desire the Congress to send any of their members to converse with him in relation to the dispute between Great-Britain and America, when, as it appears, he had no power to mention to you so much as the outlines in order to its settlement but upon their submission *to the government of Great-Britain*, by which we know is meant *submission to the arbitrary pleasure of a corrupt ministry, who, by bribery, have the absolute command of as corrupt a Parliament.* It must be owing to want of consideration, or discernment, it his Lordship did not know, that America, holding in contempt such *ignoble submission*, would venture the loss both of their estates and lives in carrying on the contest they have been unhappily forced into, to prevent their being made slaves to worse than Egyptian task-masters.

I fully join with you in thinking, that, notwithstanding the appointment of commissioners with pretended *full powers* to settle the dispute with America, no such thing was in the intention either of the King, or his ministers, but upon supposition of *such submission* as I just now spake of. America therefore have nothing to depend on but their own resolution to oppose, under the God of armies, those tyrants whose aim and endeavours have been, and still are, to exercise *absolutely sovereign despotic* power over them, and all that they possess. From what they have already done, we may easily forsee what they would do. In addition to a long catalogue of lesser evils that might be brought to view, they have, by arbitrary edicts, deprived us, not only of our *Charter constitutions*, but of those liberties we have an unalienable right to from the *free absolute gift* of the God who gave us existence—they have commenced an unnatural war against us, and for no other reason than that we could not consent, in consistency with justice to ourselves and posterity, they should have it in their power, as influenced by lawless will, to dispose of our and their property—They have in prosecution of the war, so far as they were able, blocked up our harbours, seized our ships, and stopped our intercourse with our fellow men in all parts of the earth; they have plundered our houses, burnt our towns, and reducing thousands to suffering penury; they have rather than not go on distressing us, hired troops of comparatively despicable principalities, and upon terms which whenever mentioned, will reflect dishonor upon the name of Englishmen; they have basely enticed our negroes to join with them in cutting their masters throats; they have meanly bribed the Indian savages to come upon our frontiers, and captivate, or scalp, the inhabitants of them; they have, in a word, made use of every method they could invent, however unjust, or disgraceful, to force us to what they call *obedience to government* but what is in reality *unmanly submission to tyranny.* From what they have then done, it may be foretold, without a prophetic spirit, what they would do, should they make a conquest of us. They would condemn many of our most valuable men to *suffer death by the halter*;—they would *seize the estates* of many more, and give them to the vilest among those who have endeavoured the destruction of their country;—they would annihilate the present right of *all the Freeholders in America* to *their houses and lands*, not permitting them to possess them any longer, but by a grant from the King, to be held only upon the payment of *such a quit-rent* as they should see fit;—they would pass *stamp acts*, and lay taxes upon all the conveniences, if not the necessaries of life, hereby making way for the pompous support of *worthless pensionary tools*, and *swarms of Crown officers*, who, like so many locusts coming from beneath, would eat up the fruit of our labour;—they would, to say no more, station troops in every American State, and such a number of them as to constitute, in the whole, a *large standing army*, which they would *oblige us to pay* in order to our being kept in a state of the most abject slavery.—This is what we may expect will be the effect of the attempt of the British ministry against us, should they be succeeded in it. And is there a man in all America, not having lost his senses, whose breast is not filled with indignation at the tho't of being thus injuriously dealt with? Who among her sons will not venture his all, together with his life, to prevent such an awfully distressed state of things? Nothing will *now* be effectual to this purpose, but a readiness in all, in all parts of the continent, to exert themselves, as there may be occasion for it, within their respective spheres, for our defence and safety. This, I trust, is the universal resolution, for all is at stake. If the British enemy overcome us, we are undone as to this world. We should no more enjoy our rights as freemen, but be irretrievably fettered with the chains of cruel bondage. In this view of what our condition would be, those who are entrusted with the management of our political affairs, will, in their several departments, as with one heart, suspending for a while their attention to other matters, devise and prosecute the most effectual measures for the salvation of the country: Nor can it be doubted, but that our numerous able-bodied men will, with a chearful readiness, join our new-moddelling armies, depending on the Lord of hosts, under their active courageous instrumentality, to drive away, or destroy, those who have risen up against us, and deliver these lands from the ruin that is intended to be bro't upon them. I must now break off, lest I shou'd overdo your patience. I only add, you have the same liberty you gave me, that is, you may make what use of this letter you shall judge proper.

I am, with great respect,
Your very humble Servant,
A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

Marlborough, Oct. 14. 1776.
To Mr.———in *Boston*.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from Guilford, Carolina, Sept. 7, 1776.

"Since my last our public affairs are in statu quo, except our Indian affairs—General Rutherford from the district of Salisbury, hath gone over the mountain with a considerable army, to the middle towns, where the southern army and cherokee are to join the ninth instant, by whom we hope to have a good account of the Indians.—The Virginia troops are forming at Long-Island, and expect to be ready to visit the upper towns by the middle of this month.—The southern army hath destroyed several of the lower towns, got a great deal of old corn, and destroyed the new.—The Indians seem sick of their undertaking, and threaten to kill all the whites in the nation.—The Tories who fled to them, and perhaps incited them to take up the hatchet, are flying from them and surrendering to the friends of liberty, among whom is the famous ROBINSON."

Extract of a letter from Cape Nichola Mole, Aug. 15, 1776.

"From the best authority, I am informed, that four French frigates are ordered to cruize about this island to protect the American trade, and two Spanish ships are to do the same about Porto Rico for the like purpose. There are about 8 or 10,000 troops in this Island.—Twenty nine ships of the line are getting ready at Brest, and 24 at Toulon, and 20,000 land forces, to put to sea, but where bound is not known.—22 Spanish ships of the line and 6 frigates, with many land forces, went by here some weeks past for the Havannah, but for what end is a secret."

By a ship from Jamaica we learn, that provisions had become very scarce there, that the negroes had actually rose and cut off several of the plantations in that island, and that the governour had proclaimed martial law. We also learn, that the humane butchers of Britain had ordered the shattered remains of the 40th regiment, stationed there since the year 1775, to this continent to cut our throats, instead of letting them remain there to protect the island.

Extract of a letter from Old Harbour in Jamaica, July 26, 1776. Found on board the prize ship William, *bro't in here.*

"Martial law is proclaimed in this island. The Negroes have rose in different parts of the island, it is supposed to the number of 3000, and their number increasing daily. An embargo is this day laid on all shipping."

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, Sept. 10.

"Last week a terrible conflagration happened at Basseterre, St. Kitts, by which the major part of the town was destroyed, say all the trading part; and as it happened at night the progress was rapid; the people had very little time to save their goods and effects; that the loss is immense, supposed to be half a million currency. On Friday night last we had a violent gale of wind, or rather hurricane, and imagine much damage is done to the southward. The principle that we have heard of is the ground provisions, which is much hurt by the violence of the rain and wash."

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, September 22.

"On the 5th instant at two o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in Basseterre, St. Kitts, and consumed a great part of the town; and the day after, a gale of wind came on, attended with a deluge of rain, which has done them almost as much damage as the fire; many houses that escaped the flames were carried into the sea, so they must have been in a terrible condition; the provision all burnt, and what goods were saved from the fire was lost by the bad weather, and no lumber to re-build their houses. I am told the island is in a worse situation than it was after the great hurricane. A good deal of provision has gone up from this island since this happened, we suffered but little by the gale of wind, only our paths are as much washed as they were by the hurricane."

Major General LEE is daily expected in town from the southward, on his way to the American camp near New-York. *see index, under New York*

Monday last arrived in this city, from the American Camp at Harlem, Brigadier General MIFFLIN.

Mr. GILL,

Be pleased to give the following piece a place in your next Continental journal.

TIS the distinguishing glory of this state, that it abounds with men admirably skilled in political matters. All its towns can boast of numbers who are capable of *planning a government* that cannot fail of making any people happy who are willing to be so. A signal example of this we have lately had in the town formerly called *Pungepog*, but now known by the name of *Stoughton*. The *Committee*, consisting of *five*, chosen by that town to make report, upon a resolve of our General Assembly, with respect to the *forming a plan of government for this state*, have (as appears by their publication in the Independent Chronicle) discovered such a thorough understanding of said *resolve*, reprobating it so peremptorily, and with arguments carrying in them such invincible strength, that it may be questioned, whether the whole General Assembly, together with the Council, are so fit to be trusted with an affair of this importance, as this *Stoughton Committee*. It is therefore humbly moved, that the General Assembly would reconsider their resolve, and commit this affair to them; as it cannot be doubted but that, from their knowledge of the world, and all the forms of government that have taken place in it, they will, by exerting their extraordinary political genius, exhibit so *perfect* a plan for the government of this state, as all its towns will at once unite in without the least hesitation.

T. M.

Braintree, Oct. 15th, 1776.

Wrong, every Town has a right to judge!

TO THE PUBLIC in general, and all his *good Friends* in special.

John Langdon,

IN FLEET-STREET.

OFFERS his Service, in the Capacity of an *Auctioneer*. PUFFING, is not his Talent; but he begs leave to say this much: As he is determined to exert himself, and Use his utmost Endeavours, to give Satisfaction to his Employers: So, he humbly hopes, that in point of *Fidelity, Assiduity* and *Dexterity*: They will find him to Come, not far Short, of the FIRST THREE.

N. B. Moderate Commissions, will Content him; and all favors, will be gratefully acknowledged.

STATE of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, } A Maritime Court, *Eastern District*, ss. }

To all whom it may concern,

A LIBEL is filed before me against the ship Christian, taken and seized in the river of Sheepscot, in the county of Lincoln, in said District, on an arm of the sea, between high and low water mark, by Andrew Lapear, and said to be the property of some subject or subjects of the king of Great Britain, and in the care of Abiel Wood; and for the trial of the justice of the said capture and seizure, a maritime court for the Eastern District, will be held in the East precinct of Pownalborough, on Thursday the fourteenth day of November, A. D. 1776. at the hour of ten in the forenoon, when all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said ship should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

The Treasurer for the County of *Suffolk*, Notifies those Collectors of Taxes for said County who are in Arrears, that there are Orders upon him to the Amount of two Hundred Pounds lawful money, which obliges him to request them to pay their respective Balances as soon as possible.

DEDHAM, October 14, 1776.

THE Person who took a Lady's Scarlet Cloak out of the Box of a Chaise, standing at a Gentleman's gate opposite to the Common in Boston on Saturday the 12th Instant, is desired to return the same to the Printer of this paper, otherwise his name will be expos'd to the Public.

N. B. The Cloak was almost new and bord-er'd with Furr.

STOLEN out of the shop of Mr. Cheesman, gunsmith to the Train of Artillery, at the lowermost house on the North-side of the Common, on the night of the third Instant, seven Fire-Arms, all branded on the breech M. B. six of them new stocked, fixed with bayonets, and one an old black stock, with the lock imperfect; some of them are numbered on the barrel.

Any person who will return the said seven Fire-Arms to the said Cheesman, at his shop, or give information of the thief or thieves, shall have TEN DOLLARS reward, and no questions asked.

TAKEN up at Little-Cambridge, a large and tall brown bay GELDING, the heel and hoof of his hind feet white; supposed about 8 or 9 years old, paces chiefly. The owner may recover said Horse by applying to Mr. Samuel S. Learned, at said Little-Cambridge.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST some time since, two stone RINGS, one mourning, engrav'd on the one side *D. Ballard* with his age; the other a crimson, with two diamonds.—Any person that will bring the said Rings to the Printer hereof, shall have *Three Dollars* reward. If offered for sale it is desired they may be stop'd, and notice given.

(1) see Our rights pa. 1089, 1228. (2) see port Act pa. 499: restraining Act, pa. 721; see index, under Men of War. (3) see substance of the pirate Act pa. 991. (4) see indexes, under Army British. (5) see index, under Fire. (6) see Treaty, pa. 951. (7) see Lords proceedings pa. 960. (8) see address to Ireland, pa. 787. (9) Tories, see act against their estates, pa. 1067.

(11) See indexes, under Men of War. (12) See pa. 1017. (13) See the Act, pa. 1000. (14) See pa. 1011, 1017.
(15) Taken at Long Island, pa. 1005. (16) Taken at 1025 New Providence, pa. 923. (17) See pa. 869, 996.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.

Advices from the camp at Harlem, near New-York, say, that the enemy, from their different manœuvres and great preparations, intended soon to strike a decisive blow—their plan is to cut Gook and hem our people in, but it is thought they will be disappointed, for the heights above Harlem and Kingsbridge are strongly manned and fortified, and all the paints up to Frog's securely picketed, the avenues blocked, and the roads cut up, to prevent the approaches of their artillery—that they have opened the Courts of Justice upon Long-Island, in which Mr. Lutlow presides as chief Judge—they have confiscated several estates, and condemned one man to perpetual confinement, to linger out his life in chains, and to be fed on bread and water—they carry a high hand, and flushed with the success which natural and not their own strength has given them, they think in a little time to sweep off our army, and be in possession of America—that old Oliver De Lancey is a Colonel—that Col. Woodhull, late President of the New-York Congress, is killed, and that Governor Tryon lies at the point of death—that General Howe had ordered the militia on Long-Island to muster, from which draughts are to be made, if a sufficient number of volunteers do not appear to fight against their AMERICAN BRETHREN—that on the 20th inst. a fire broke out in New-York, which consumed all that part of the city near the North River—the old English and Lutheran churches are both burnt, and so down to Whitehall.

The following Declaration of Lord and General Howe was printed in a Hand Bill at New-York.

By RICHARD Viscount HOWE of the Kingdom of Ireland, and WILLIAM HOWE, Esq; General of his Majesty's forces in America, the King's Commissioners for restoring peace to his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America, &c. &c. &c.

DECLARATION.

ALTHOUGH the Congress, whom the misguided Americans suffer to direct their opposition to a re-establishment of the constitutional government of these provinces, have disavowed every purpose of reconciliation, not consonant with their extravagant and inadmissable claim of independency, the King's Commissioners think fit to declare, that they are equally desirous to confer with his Majesty's well affected subjects, upon the means of restoring the public tranquility, and establishing a permanent union with every Colony, as a part of the British Empire.

The king being most graciously disposed to direct a revision of such of his royal instructions as may be construed to lay an improper restraint upon the freedom of legislation in any of his colonies, and to concur in the revisal of all acts by which his subjects there may think themselves aggrieved, it is recommended to the inhabitants at large, to reflect seriously upon their present conduct and expectations, and to judge for themselves, whether it be more consistent with their honor and happiness to offer up their lives as a sacrifice to the unjust and precarious cause in which they are engaged, or to return to the allegiance, and accept the blessings of peace, and be secured in a free enjoyment of their liberty and properties, upon the principles of the constitution (7) (9)

Given at New York, the 19th Sept. 1776.

By command of their Excellencies, HOWE.
W. HOWE.
MEN. STRACHEY.

PROVIDENCE, October 14.

Capt. Arthur Crawford, of this Place, has taken and sent into a safe Port a Ship from London, bound for Quebec, laden with Blankets, woollen Cloths, Irish Linens, Sheeting, Dowlas, Shoes, Stockings, Boots, Brandy, Port Wine, bottled Porter, Cheese, &c. Her Cargo, when she sailed, was estimated at Fifteen Thousand Pounds Sterling. He has likewise taken two Ships from Jamaica. (10)

Tuesday last arrived from a Cruize the Sloop Providence, Capt. Jones, in the Service of the United States. During her Cruize she took 13 Prizes, most of them Fishermen, six of which she burnt or sunk, after taking out the Hands, and ordered the others to different Ports. One of them is arrived at the Eastward. (10)

Capt. Coffin, in the Favourite Privateer, of this Port, has taken a Ship from Jamaica, bound for London, laden with Sugar, Rum, Limes, Pimento, &c. This Prize is also arrived in a safe Harbour. (10)

Thursday last arrived the Privateer Industry, Capt. Child, of this Port. About a Fortnight since he fell in with a very large Jamaica Ship, mounting 10 Carriage Guns, which he engaged for several Hours; but the Sea running high, and his Vessel making much Water, he could only bring two of his Guns to bear, and was finally obliged to quit her. Capt. Child had two Men killed, and five or six wounded. (10)

We hear that the Cerberus Frigate has this Week retaken two valuable Prizes, that had been captured by some of our Privateers. (10) The Hands that were put on board one of them escaped in their Boat.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, August 30.

"A Spaniard from Bilboa, who was lost on Barbuda, contradicts the report of the Spaniards and Portuguese having settled their differences, but that, on the contrary, an army of 30,000 Spaniards and 10,000 French were on the frontiers of Portugal." *False!*

EXETER, (N. H.) Oct. 12 1776.

Wednesday next, the General Assembly of this state, are to meet in this Town, by desire of the Committee of Safety, in Consequence of the Resolve of Congress, relative to forming a new Army. (11) Circular Letters to all the Members for this Purpose, were sent off by Express last Saturday.

Last Friday Capt. Thomas Palmer, of Portsmouth, arrived there in seven Weeks from France, with a valuable Cargo of Powder, Small Arms, Flints, Lead, &c.

On the sixteenth of September he met with a large Fleet of thirty three sail of English transports, among which he took three to be men of war, and being so near, that he and a gentleman passenger on board, who is going to South Carolina, were both obliged to throw over all their papers and letters of consequence, expecting every moment to be taken.

These gentlemen also inform, that the French have two fleets at sea, one of nine, and the other of eleven sail of the line, who are supposed to cruize, in order to prevent the progress of the Russian fleet in the Baltic. In all French ports American vessels are received with the utmost indulgence imaginable, and the French are daily in expectation of hearing the Colonies had declared their Independency of Great Britain: that an embargo had been laid three months on all shipping outward bound in Spain, expecting daily a declaration of war with Portugal.

Should a war between Spain and Portugal take place, France will inevitably assist Spain, and England, (being by treaty) obliged to assist Portugal, with a certain body of troops will have both the powers of Spain and France to fight. *It did not take place.*

Tuesday last, Capt. Parker in a privateer, who sailed from Portsmouth about three weeks ago, sent in a prize schooner, loaded with fish and oil; and in pursuit of several more in sight of Newfoundland, when he dispatched the above. (10)

BOSTON, October 17.

Last Wednesday two or three men of war, with several tenders from the enemy's fleet at New-York, passed up the North River, above Fort Washington; they were warmly saluted by our cannon on that fortress as they passed, but what damage they received, or what their intention is in going up the River, we have not yet been able to learn.

Sunday last Capt. Silas Atkins sent into Cape-Ann, a ship with 450 quintals green fish. (10)

Monday a prize ship was sent into Salem, laden'd with Coal and 1600 pieces linnen. (10)

We learn from New-London, That two women, said to be the wife and daughter of one Hill, now in goal in this town, were taken up there last week and confined, and divers letters of a very treasonable nature against the United States of America, were found upon them. They were to be examined before a magistrate last Monday, and then to be sent to this state to be further dealt with according to their attrocious crimes.

A ship burthen 225 tons, taken by Capt. Thomas Nickalson, in the privateer sloop America, belonging to Plymouth, got safe into port last week, in the Connecticut state. Her cargo consists of 200 hhds. sugar, 100 puncheons rum, 20 casks Madeira wine, a quantity of logwood and mehogany. (10)

Extract of a letter from Providence, dated October 5.

"The two Continental Frigates here have fallen down, got their guns, and will be ready to sail in 10 days. One carries twelve 18 pounders, fourteen 12 do. eight 9 do. the whole 32. The other, twenty-eight guns—Their names are, the WARREN and PROVIDENCE.—Capt. Hopkins commands one, and Whipple the other. (10)

In the Year of our LORD One Thousand seven Hundred and Seventy-Six.

AN Act for repealing a Law of this State made and passed by the Great and General Court at their present Session, intitled an Act to prohibit the Exportation of Lumber for a limited Time.

WHEREAS *the great and manifest Advantages which accrued or were intended to accrue to the United States of America, by an Act lately passed Intitled An Act to prohibit the Exportation of Lumber for a limited Time, do now cease and subside: And whereas many Inconveniencies do arise to divers Towns in this State, by the Operation of said Act:*

Be it therefore enacted by the Council and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same: That the Act aforesaid, intitled an Act to prohibit the Exportation of Lumber for a limitted Time, be, and it hereby is repealed; and that every Part and Paragraph thereof be hereafter held and taken to be null & void, and of none effect whatsoever.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 23d of October, Will be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, on the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq're's Wharff, the Cargo of the Prize Ship George, consisting of

60 Hogsheads of old Spirit, 46 Tierces of Mess Beef, 52 Tierces Mess Pork, 62 Hogsheads Peas, 62 Tierces Oatmeal, 70 Tierces Flour, 24 Tierces Rice, 22 Tierces Raisins, 14 large Jars Oil, 16 Puncheons Vinegar, 91 Boxes Candles, 165 Firkins Butter, 18 Coils Cordage, 4 bbls. Brandy, 52 doz. London Porter, 18 doz. Dorchester Ale, 6 Casks Porter: a large quantity Bread, &c. &c.

Printed by Powell, Auctioneers.

Extract of a letter from Middletown, Oct. 3.

"A report to day that our army have drove the regulars from Fowler's ferry (or hack) and killed 30 or 40. The returns made to Gen. Howe of the killed and wounded on Long-Island were, first return 1850 men, 3 General Officers were killed—Second return which was ordered to be made, was 2848—so that the first and 2d return differed but 2 men—this was their whole loss on Long-Island. They lost 3100 in the New-York engagement, wounded and in hospitals—Five waggons were employed all night in carrying off their slain into the city. Our people found upwards 1600 regulars dead on the field of battle. Gov. Skeene and Gov. Brown, set out from this town last Thursday, under a guard, for New-York, to be exchanged for Lord Sterling and General Sullivan. (15)

Extract of a letter from Harlem, dated Oct. 9d, 1776.

"Yesterday morning eleven hundred men were ordered to parade at day-light, to bring off the corn, hay, &c. which lay on Harlem Plains between the enemy and us. This property has lain for a fortnight past unmolested, both sides looking at it and laying claim to it until to day, when it was brought off by us. A covering party were within gunshot of the enemy, but they made no other movements than to man their lines: and three thousand of our men appearing, the enemy struck their tents, expecting an attack. Our fatigue party finished the business and not a single shot was fired. These Plains would afford an excellent field for a fight. I really expected an action, but the enemy declined it.——Opinions here are various, with respect to the enemies designs. This is the best month in the year for fighting. The enemy must be near twenty thousand effective, and the taking of York is not a sufficient compensation for the expence of so vast an armament as the British king has sent out this year. Thence it is thought General Howe will attempt to give us a defeat, at least to get compleat possession of this island and the adjoining heights. General Washington has, in public orders, assured the whole army, he intends, at every hazard, to defend the ground the army now occupies. The other opinion is, that the enemy will wait for the disbanding of our army, which takes place the last of December, and then obtain a bloodless victory by getting possession of our present works, as there may then be nobody to defend them.——We have had five French officers come to camp this week, they come from Old France; last from Philadelphia, and are in Continental pay. Two of them are engineers, three of them are very genteel men, and all come well recommended." (3)

TO BE SOLD

By T. & J. FLEET, at the *Bible & Heart* in Cornhill [price 1/3d with the Plans and 1/2d without]

The Manual Exercise,

Commonly called

The 64th Exercise:

Together with Plans and Explanations of the Method generally practis'd at Reviews & Field Days.

CONTENTS.

THIRTY-FIVE Words of Command, the Number of Motions in each, with their Explanations; and the Position of a Soldier under Arms, Page 3 to 10.

Explanation of Priming and Loading, containing 15 Motions. P. 11.

Explanation of the Position of each Rank in the Firing of the Front, Center, and Rear Ranks. P. 12 to 14.

The Method generally practis'd by Regiments at Reviews and Field-Days, in preforming the Firings, Evolutions, &c. &c. with Plans explaining the same in a very familiar Manner. P. 15. to 21.

Explanations of Firings by Sub and Grand-Divisions, both advancing and retreating. P. 22 to 25.

Instructions for young Officers, by General WOLFE. P. 26.

Manœuvres usually practis'd, viz. Wheeling by Companies at close Ranks. P. 27.—Advancing and Retreating by Files from the Right of Grand Divisions. P. 28.—Advancing by Files from the Center of Grand Divisions. P. 29.—Advancing by Files from the Centes of each Wing. P. 30.—Advancing by Files from the Center of the Battalion. P. 31.—From the Right of the Left Wing, forming the Oblong Square by Companies, P. 32.—Forming the Oblong Square from a Battalion marching in Columns by Companies at Half Distance, P. 33.—Forming Columns by Companies from the Center of the Battalion. P. 34.—Forming Columns by Grand Divisions from the Right. P. 35.—Passing a Defile or Bridge by Half Companies from the Center. P. 36.——Together with an explanatory Plan of each Manœuvre.

A Charge and Volley by Battalion. P. 37 and 38.

Directions for Dressing Ranks——Covering File Leaders——Marching and Wheeling——and how the Performance of all Manœuvres may be done. P. 39.

Also, an easy Method of Sizing a Company; by an Officer slain in the Militia of Massachusetts Bay. P. 40.

At the same Place may be had,

The celebrated Dr. PRICE's Observations on the Nature of CIVIL LIBERTY.

ALL persons that are indebted to, or that have any demands on the estate of the widow JOANNA BOURN, late of *Roxbury*, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to JOHN ADAMS, of said *Roxbury*, executor to said deceased, last will, that so a settlement of said estate may be made as soon as may be.

Roxbury, October 7th, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely healthy Negro Man about 28 Years of Age, a good Cook, fit for a Gentleman's Servant, either in Town or Country:

Inquire of J. Gill.

CASH paid for Pot Ash, and Pearl Ash, and Bees-wax, by ENOCH BROWN, near *Roxbury* Meeting-House.

(1) See page 1001, 1005, 1008, 1009, 1010. (2) See pa. 1017. (3) See index, under Army of the United Colonies & Naval affairs—Army British & Men of War. (4) See index under Congress Continental. (5) See page 1015. (6) See page 971. (7) See list of Evasions, pa. 971. (8) See Index, under Army of the United Colonies & Naval affairs, pa. 790, 1050,—petition of right, pa. 816. Bill of rights, pa. 1053 Vol. 2. (9) Constitution, see Magna Charta, pa. 971. (10) See index, under Naval affairs. (11) See indexes, under Army of the United Colonies & See index under Army British. (12) See index under New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.

In a London paper is the following account of the evacuation of Boston, being the contents of a letter from an officer of diſtinction in the Britiſh army to a perſon in London, dated March 3, 1776.

"For theſe laſt ſix weeks, or near two months, we have been better amuſed than could poſſibly be expected in our ſituation. We had a theatre, we had balls, and there is actually a ſubſcription on foot for a maſquerade. England ſeems to have forgot us, and we endeavoured to forget ourſelves. But we were rouſed to a ſenſe of our ſituation laſt night in a manner unpleaſant enough. The rebels have been for ſome time paſt erecting a bomb battery, and laſt night began to play upon us. Two ſhells fell not far from me. One fell upon Col. Monckton's houſe, and broke all the windows, but luckily did not burſt till it had croſſed the ſtreet. Many houſes were damaged, but no lives loſt. We expect ſome carcaſes to night, if the fear of deſtroying their own property does not prevent it. What makes this matter more provoking is that their barracks are ſo ſcattered, and at ſuch a diſtance, that we cannot diſturb them, although from a battery near the waterſide they can reach us eaſily.

"4th March. Bad news from New-York this morning. A man who calls himſelf Lord Sterling (I believe one of his family has a right to the title, but paſſed eldeſt, and this gentleman plays alone) he put himſelf at the head of three thouſand men, in conjunction with that arch rebel (Lee) and has driven all the well-affected people from the town of New-York. If ſomething is not ſpeedily done, his Britannic Majeſty's American dominions will probably be confined within a very narrow compaſs. The rebel army is not brave, I believe, but it is agreed on all hands, that their artillery officers are at leaſt equal to our own. In the number of ſhells that they flung laſt night, not above three failed. This morning we flung four, and three of them burſt in the air.

"5th March. This is, I believe, likely to prove as important a day to the Britiſh empire, as any in our annals. We underwent laſt night a very ſevere cannonade, which damaged a number of houſes, and killed ſome men. This morning at day-break we diſcovered two redoubts on the hills on Dorcheſter point, and two ſmaller works on their flanks. They were all raiſed during the night, with an expedition equal to that of the Genii belonging to Aladin's wonderful lamp. From theſe hills they commanded the whole town, ſo that we muſt drive them from their poſt, or deſert the place. The former is determined upon, and five regiments are already embarked. A body of light-infantry, under the command of Major Muſgrave, an excellent officer, and a body of grenadiers, are to embark to night at ſeven. I think it is likely to be ſo far a general affair, that we ſhall take our ſhare in it. Adieu balls, maſquerades, &c. for this may be looked upon as the opening of the campaign.

It is worth wile to remark with what judgment the leaders of the rebels take advantage of the prejudices, and work upon the paſſions of the mob. The 5th of march is the anniverſary of what they call the bloody maſſacre, when in, I think, 1770, the King's troops fired on the people in the ſtreets of Boſton. If ever they dare to ſtand us, it will be to day, but I hope to morrow to be able to give you account of their defeat. (1)

"6th March. A wind, more violent than any thing I ever heard, prevented our laſt night's purpoſed expedition, and ſo ſaved the lives of thouſands. To day they have made themſelves too ſtrong to make a diſlodgment poſſible. We are under their fire whenever they chooſe to begin, ſo that we are now evacuating the town with the utmoſt expedition, and leaving behind us half our worldly goods. Adieu! I hope to embark in a few hours.

"7th March. When the tranſports came to be examined, they were void of both proviſions and forage. If any are got on board to day, it will be as much as can be done. Never were troops in ſo diſgraceful a ſituation, and that not in the leaſt our own fault, or owing to any want of ſkill or diſcretion in our commanders, but entirely owing to Great-Britain being faſt aſleep. I pity Gen. Howe from my ſoul.

"Tranſport, 9th March. I have ſlept one night on board; the troops are embarking as faſt as poſſible. I miſtook when I imagined the works already made could deſtroy the town; but the rebels poſſeſs a hill ſo ſituated, that if they pleaſed to erect a battery it would entirely conſume us. They, as yet, have not proceeded to make a work, nor do they attempt to moleſt us in our embarkation. It appears as if there was at leaſt a tacit agreement between Waſhington and Gen. Howe.

"10th March. To day the horſe tranſports are ordered to fall down to Caſtle-William, a fort three miles from the town in our poſſeſſion; it commands the harbour, and the troops now there will embark the laſt. The retreat from the town of Boſton is to be covered by a large body of grenadiers and light infantry, and the 5th and 10th regiments. The Fowey, a man of war of 28 guns, commanded by Capt. George Montague, covers the retreat by water. A packet is to tail, I hear, as ſoon as the army is clear of the town, ſo probably I ſhall not have it in my power to inform you whether we are attacked in our retreat or not; if I have, I will.

"Nantaſket-road, March 17. According to my promiſe, I proceed to give a brief account of our retreat, which was made this morning between the hours of two and eight. Our troops did not receive the ſmalleſt moleſtation, though the rebels were all night at work on the near hill, which I mentioned to you in my laſt letter; and we kept a conſtant fire upon them from a battery of four twenty-four pounders. They did not return a ſingle ſhot. It was lucky for the inhabitants now left in Boſton they did not. (2) For I am informed every thing was prepared to ſet the town on a blaze had they fired one cannon. The dragoons are under orders to ſail to-morrow for Halifax, a curſed, cold, wintry place, even yet. Nothing to eat, leſs to drink. Bad times, my dear friend. The diſpleaſure I feel from the very ſmall ſhare I have in our preſent inſignificancy, is ſo great, that I do not know the thing to deſperate I would not undertake in order to change our ſituation."

Salem, October 2, 1776.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THOSE gentlemen and ladies, who incline to encourage the publiſhing a NEWS-PAPER, in the town of SALEM, are requeſted to ſend in their names, with all convenient ſpeed; no money to be paid until the delivery of the firſt number. The price will be 8*s.* per annum, excluſive of poſtage, 2*s.* to be paid on the delivery of the firſt number, and 2*s.* more at the expiration of each quarter. Thoſe who do not incline to advance any money beforehand, may, if they ſend in their names and take them weekly, be ſupplied at 2*d.* per week.

The printer is now waiting only for the names of a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are now received by ISAIAH THOMAS, (late printer and publiſher of the Maſſachuſetts-Spy in Boſton) at his Printing-Office in the Main-Street, fronting the road leading to Marblehead. Alſo, by Mr. M. Williams, bookſeller, in the Main-Street.

LINCOLN, ſs.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. Jonathan Bowman, Eſq; Judge of the Probate of Wills, &c. within and for the county of Lincoln, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors, to the eſtate of THOMAS SMART, late reſiding at Penobſcot in ſaid county, Yeoman, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and ſix months from the eighth day of Auguſt inſtant, being allowed for that ſervice; hereby give Notice that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. EBENEZER HAYNES, in ſaid Penobſcot, on the laſt Wedneſday of Auguſt inſtant, and on the ſecond and fourth Wedneſdays of the five following months, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, on each of ſaid days. *Penobſcot, Aug. 24, 1776.*

EBENEZER HAYNES, } Commiſſioners.
SAMUEL KIDDER. }

To be LETT or SOLD,

A Large BRICK HOUSE in Cornhill, Boſton, at the the Corner of Williams's Court (ſo called) meaſuring 4 Feet in the Front on the Street, and 100 Feet in Depth on the Court, with eight upright Chambers, two Garrets, a Brick Kitchen and Ketchen Chamber and Cellar, good Yard Room and Water, &c. a large Parlour and two Shops, and Shop Room—a large Cellar for Wine that will hold 40 Pipes. Inquire of Jonathan Williams living in ſaid Houſe.

Now ſelling off, Cheap,

A General Aſſortment of Crockery Ware
—a few Pieces beautiful Linnens, with two or three Caſks Nails, and ſome Glaſs 10 by 8, &c. &c. at
WILLIAM SHERBURNE's Store
Next the Bunch Grapes Tavern, Kilby-Street, BOSTON

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
On MONDAY the 21ſt of *October* Inſtant,
By SAMUEL OAKS of *Cohaſſet*,
The Hull of a Brigantine about 100 Tons, and the Frame of a Sloop about 75 Tons, together with a Quantity of Timber and Plank.——At the ſame Time and Place will be ſold a Quarter of a Schooner about 35 Tons, and three Quarters of a Gondoloe. The Sale to begin at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

This Day PUBLISHED,
And ſold by J. GILL, in Queen-Street,
THOUGHTS
ON
GOVERNMENT:
APPLICABLE TO
THE PRESENT STATE
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIES. (3)
In a LETTER from a GENTLEMAN to his FRIEND

THE Committee appointed by the Town to purchaſe Fire Arms for the uſe of the Inhabitants, give Notice, That they are ready to attend that Buſineſs, having by them, for Sale, a number of Arms compleatly fixed, which may be ſeen at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Congreſs-Street.——Any Perſon, having Arms to diſpoſe of, may apply at the above Place. JOHN MARSTON,
BOSTON, *October* 9. (*Chairman.*

TO BE SOLD,
A Horſe and Chaiſe, and a large Scale Beam and Scales. Inquire of J. Gill.

TO BE SOLD,
A Quantity of old MALT;
Inquire of J. Gill.

All Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of Capt. *Samuel Nickerſon*, late of *Boſton*, Mariner, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts and receive their Dues.——And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment to
BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, Adminiſtrator.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or have any Demands on the Eſtate of *Thomas Stephenſon*, late of *Cohaſſet*, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *John Boies* of ſaid *Cohaſſet*, Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate, in order for a ſpeedy Settlement.
Cohaſſet, Aug. 23th, 1776.

All perſons indebted to or have any demands on the eſtate of Jeſſe Stephenſon, late of Cohaſſet, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts to Elias Stephenſon of Cohaſſet, adminiſtrator on ſaid eſtate.
Cohaſſet, September 28, 1776.

William Bant

Earneſtly deſires all perſons who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to fulfill his engagements with his creditors. *Thoſe perſons who are indebted and take no notice of this advertiſement, may expect that their notes and accounts will be put in ſuit, immediately after three months from this time are expired.* OCT. 3, 1776.

TO BE SOLD BY
ENOCH GREENLEAF,
At Sudbury, *next door to* JOHN NOYES, *Eſq; near Buckminſter's (formerly* Bryants*) tavern.*
A *VARIETY of ENGLISH GOODS*
Alſo,—at the ſame place is to be SOLD, by
GREENLEAF and FIELD,
NEW-England and Weſt-India Rum, Brandy, Malaga and other Wines, Loaf and Brown Sugar, with moſt kinds of Weſt-India GOODS, as low as the times will admit of.—Alſo,—Barr Iron, Hallow Ware, Grindſtones, &c.
N. B. *All perſons indebted to the late company of* AMORY *and* GREENLEAF, *are requeſted immediately to pay their ballances to ſaid Greenleaf.*

BOSTON, September 5, 1776.
In Committee of Correſpondence, Inſpection and Safety.

WHEREAS the keeping up a Correſpondence with our inveterate enemies, particularly the fleet and army now employed againſt the UNITED STATES, or thoſe open and avowed oppoſers of our rights, who have forfeited all title to our confidence and protection, by ſeeking refuge under the power which has been long engaged in the deſtruction of this country, is in direct violation of the laws of this State, and may be attended with the moſt fatal conſequences to the public ſafety.

ALL perſons therefore who may arrive in this town from Halifax, or any port or place in poſſeſſion of, or infeſted by our ſaid enemies, are hereby directed to leave their names with all the letters they bring with them, and a memorandum of their places of abode, with ſome member of this committee, or at the office of NATHANIEL BARBER, Eſq; as ſoon as may be after their arrival here. A non compliance with this requiſition will be deemed evidence of an unfriendly deſign in ſuch perſon or perſons againſt the intereſt of the UNITED STATES, and they will be proceeded againſt accordingly. (4) *By order of the Committee.*
ELLIS GRAY, Chairman.

TAKEN up by AMOS WINSHIP laſt Monday in Brookline; a large black HORSE, about 16 or 14 hands high, and about 10 years old, has a long tail and main, paces chiefly. Whoever has loſt the Horſe, may have her again by paying the Charge of Advertiſing and keeping the Same.
Brookline Sept. 27, 1776.

(1) See Vol. 3. pa. 905 col. 1 & 2. (2) See index, under Army British, & See index, under Army of the United Colonies & believe this was falſe. (3) See index, under Army British, & Men of war, & Army of the United Colonies & Naval affairs. (4) See pa. 1022, with the references.